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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SOUTH AFRICAN AGENT INFILTRATED HUAMBO TELEPHONE PERSONNEL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] ANGOP--The director of the Huambo Telephone Exchange, Jermias Isaul Mongolo, who was recently imprisoned, was presented to local news media Thursday as an agent of the lackeys of Pretoria who infiltrated the National Telecommunications Enterprise.

The activities of this counterrevolutionary, to which the security forces put a halt, included intercepting military communications and later relaying them to his chiefs, who were thus able to know in advance about the departures and positions of Angolan army military columns.

During the time he served as director at the Huambo Telephone Exchange, the counterrevolutionary remained on the lookout for messages drafted by the higher levels of the MPLA/PT and the government, which he then reported to the puppet group.

In his own home, he welcomed bandits who had come from the brush to engage in sabotage activities in the province of Huambo, with the assistance of a cousin who, he reported, initiated and facilitated contact with the counter-revolutionaries.

In the statements he made, the counterrevolutionary admitted his role in subversive activities against the Angolan state, involving violations of state secrets.

5157

CSO: 3442/45

## CAMEROON

### INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 153, Aug-Sep 83 pp 86-89

[Text] Here is the first classification of Cameroonian industries. We have been publishing similar classifications on Ivory Coast and Senegal for more than 10 years.

It should be clearly noted that this initial classification is incomplete because we found in Cameroon the same difficulties we encountered when preparing the initial Ivorian and Senegalese classifications. We even found that some of the enterprises concerned were reluctant to turn over information, despite the fact that the information was not of a confidential nature. At a time when industries in a number of countries are increasingly organizing "open house" days in order to acquaint the citizenry with the national industrial plant, it may seem paradoxical that some enterprises --including some completely indigenous firms--do not take the trouble, indeed refuse to inform the Cameroonian public! For the moment we will be kind enough not to name them, in the hope that next year's classification will include all the industries that have a sales volume at least Fr CFA 100 million per year and that next year we will be able to break down the personnel figures into the numbers of expatriates and Africans employed.

#### Vigorous Industry

For the above reasons, our classification is not yet definitive. It does, however, show several interesting facts. For example, the total sales volume of the enterprises providing information grew by 21 percent, or from 248.376 million to 323.516 million, between 1980-81 and 1981-82. No other country's industry can claim to have performed as well. On the other hand, that increase has had little effect on the overall number of employees: that figure increased by 2 percent, from 58,834 in 1980-81 to 60,298 in 1981-82. We can also see a decline in investment, which went from 41.876 million to 30.489 million. While the information obtained is incomplete, it does give indications of a somewhat worrisome tendency.

There were few changes in the rank order of enterprises between the two fiscal years. Cameroon Breweries remained in the number one position with a 32.3 percent increase in sales volume. ALUCAM [Cameroon Aluminum] moved into second place, over SONEL [National Electricity Company] thanks to an



8.7 percent increase in sales volume, despite the fact that SONEL's own sales volume increased by 21.7 percent. Among the most significant changes in position observed were those for CFGC, [which moved up five places, and Tropic and SOGETA, which moved up six places. The strongest increases in sales volume, besides the ones already cited, were recorded by SELCAM (242 percent), OSOERCAM (197 percent), SOLICAM (91.2 percent), SOGETA (76.4 percent), SOLADO (75 percent), SNEC (73.3 percent), SAFCA (63.7 percent), SYNTHECAM (57.9 percent), SOCAPALM (57.1 percent), SICABO (56.2 percent), NAVEM-Afrique (47.9 percent), SOCOMECA (45.5 percent), UCB (39.7 percent), CICAM (27.3), Guinness (26.3 percent) and CEP (22.8 percent).

Sales volume decreased in only a few cases. This group included ALPICAM, SOCAPAR, METALU and SCBM, in the wood and construction sectors.

Greatest sectoral growth was shown by agroindustry, which increased its sales volume by 44.2 percent between 1980-81 and 1981-82; next was the chemicals sector, with 40.2 percent growth, primarily as a result of the performance of ALUCAM; the textiles sector grew by 34.9 percent, and food industries by 30.9 percent.

In the classification of sales volume by sectors, it should be noted that agroindustry has moved ahead of metallurgy.

It should also be noted that the chemical industry is the biggest investor, followed by the food industry, while the biggest employer, naturally, is agroindustry. The chemical and metallurgical industries have the largest number of production units at 12 each.

To return to the classification of individual enterprises, it should be noted that 42 of the listed firms showed an annual sales volume greater than 1 billion in 1981-82, compared to 38 in the previous period.

The biggest investments made in the most recent period were the work of Cameroon Breweries (7.2 billion), CIMENCAM [Cameroon Cement Plant] (3.8 billion), SOCAPALM (3.5 billion), SNEC (2.7 billion) and SOCAVER (2.6 billion). Only 10 enterprises failed to make any significant investment during the period concerned, compared to 15 in the previous period.

CDC is by far the biggest employer, followed by SOCAPALM (5,412) and Cameroon Breweries (4,582). There are 11 firms employing more than 1,000 people, 17 with more than 500 employees and only 17 with fewer than 100 employees.

#### Industry's Problems

At the macroeconomic level, Cameroon's situation might seem enviable by comparison with most African countries (high growth rate, balance of trade and balance of payments surpluses, a reasonable debt level, balanced budget, moderate growth of money supply). However, these broadly positive factors should not blind us to industry's problems, of which the principal are the following:



--Many heads of enterprises complain of faltering industrial activity (the number of bankruptcies is on the rise). Some local products are finding it more and more difficult to meet competition from imported products because their retail prices are too high.

--There is a limited domestic market. Only a fraction of the 8.5 million inhabitants can be considered as potential buyers. This inhibits the creation of big manufacturing units and forces fixed costs to be distributed out over relatively limited production.

--The importation of raw materials is expensive, maintenance of expatriate manpower is burdensome and local manpower is not always as productive as one might hope.

--Enterprises are frequently undercapitalized and dependent on borrowing. This was not a very serious problem in the 1970's, but it has become a major vice with the increase in interest rates and the rise in the value of the dollar. The debt burden is all the more serious because heads of enterprise need to amortize their infrastructure and equipment as rapidly as possible.

--Imports continue. The regulations now in effect, which require a certificate of shortage from "protected" companies, do not seem to be cutting down on the issuance of import licenses, not to mention illegal imports. Moreover, the profit margins obtained by importers are sometimes larger than those authorized for manufacturers, although they contribute little to the economic development of the country.

--We note, finally, that local industry still suffers from certain credibility problems...which redound to the advantage of the imported product, even if it is not of superior quality.

But these are not the only problems. The government bureaucracy is often criticized, because of the petty harassment it occasions. It is criticized for the slowness with which it moves to implement regulatory decrees. Example: a company approved by government decree is entitled to certain customs benefits; it brings in equipment and merchandise, but cannot get them out of customs because the officials do not have any instructions to implement the decree.

The burden of the bureaucracy is particularly heavy with regard to the approval of prices: as much as 6 months are sometimes necessary to obtain this. Gaps between cost increases on raw materials and approval of new prices is a factor in declining profitability of some enterprises. It is surprising and distressing to see a local business, 4 months after the factory has been completed, unable to market its production solely because it has not yet obtained approval for its prices. It is a waste of millions for everyone!

In addition, exports are not always encouraged (some products, such as wood, are subject to export taxes), and exports to neighboring countries remain

unpredictable. This is the case with respect to Nigeria; that country might buy a great deal and then suddenly stop, only to begin selling the same article, thereby creating profound imbalances. Variations in the exchange rate of the naira are behind these vicissitudes.

Other problems have emerged in recent years; delays in administrative disbursements, increasingly numerous, are creating serious cash flow problems. As a result, banks are becoming more stringent in credit requirements.

These problems are not confined to small enterprises in the private sector: major projects mounted by the state and SNI [National Investment Company] are often fragile and cannot function without subsidies.

In conclusion, it is to be regretted, considering all of the advantages Cameroon enjoys, that a sector as important as industry is encountering problems that do not always seem justifiable. It is to be hoped that the new governing team will have the courage to solve them quickly, in order that Cameroonian industry can fully respond to the wishes of President Biya.

Table

Rank	80/81	81/82	Companies	Employees		Investments		Activity	Sales Volume	
				80/81	81/82	80/81	81/82		80/81	81/82
1		1	Cameroon Breweries	4,247	4,582	6,825	7,206	Food	47,207	55,487
3		2	ALUCAM	1,001	1,024	10,178	825	Chemicals	16,600	31,175
2		3	SONEL	2,550	3,000			Energy	23,000	28,000
4		4	CICAM	1,500	1,500	540	508	Textiles	14,600	18,600
5		5	Guiness	1,350	1,400	1,663	1,000	Food	12,912	16,317
7		6	CIMENCAM	582	612	3,150	3,820	Chemicals	11,814	14,061
6		7	SOCATRAL	253	272	340	296	Metals	12,093	13,173
8		8	PILCAM	684	765	300	977	Chemicals	11,200	13,100
9		9	BASTOS	458	511	338	494	Agro	8,245	10,384
10		10	CCC	520	540	180	95	Chemicals	7,600	9,500
13		11	SNEC	919	1,203	1,809	2,790	Energy	5,201	9,018
-		12	CDC	25,000	25,000			Agro	-	9,000
14		13	UCB	600	670	822	167	Food	4,650	6,500
12		14	SCM	120	130	660	1,166	Agro	5,233	5,873
11		15	SOSUCAM	2,099	2,055			Agro	5,262	5,753
15		16	BATA	939	1,024	287	268	Shoes	4,515	5,457
16		17	CELLUCAM	2,000	2,000			Chemicals	4,000	4,698
20		18	SOCAPALM	5,623	5,412	3,939	3,554	Agro	2,966	4,661
18		19	SFID	990	990	117	193	Wood	3,326	3,993
17		20	UIC	400	400	1,028	154	Metals	3,358	3,779
25		21	SOLADO	140	160	505	30	Const.	2,000	3,500
19		22	PLASTICAM	312	310	208	24	Packing	3,186	3,263
21		23	Cycle House	241	211	75	40	Metals	2,900	3,100
22		24	SCS	877	781	138	334	Packing	2,652	3,043
24		25	CEP	85	85	40	480	Chemicals	2,152	2,644
23		26	ALPICAM	300	320	60	20	Wood	2,315	2,278
27		27	United Bakeries	259	278	-	189	Food	1,827	2,167
28		28	SOCAVER	167	232	1,307	2,664	Chemicals	1,662	2,054
26		29	SCI	276	272	124	290	Metals	1,833	1,971
29		30	ALUBASSA	274	264	110	37	Metals	1,538	1,818
31		31	UNALOR	200	200	61	29	Chemicals	1,438	1,763
32		32	SOCARTO	195	205			Packing	1,380	1,760
34		33	SOCOMECAM	227	270	24	103	Metals	1,170	1,703
37		34	SYNTECAM	140	140	4	1	Textiles	1,023	1,616

30	CFGC	331	308	275	30	Wood	1,448	1,597
42	SOLICAM	220	260	2,772	231	Textiles	816	1,561
39	SICABO	380	430	120	310	Textiles	960	1,500
40	SINGATEX	143	161	-	-	Textiles	881	1,482
33	Tropic	240	250	-	30	Metals	1,178	1,206
35	CTNC	205	207	29	44	Metals	1,138	1,148
38	SCIMPOS	65	65	39	77	Chemicals	1,000	1,100
36	CAMELCA	111	104	588	610	Metals	1,039	1,065
47	SAFCA	72	75	127	377	Paper	571	935
41	SOCAPAR	-	-	-	12	Const.	878	834
44	ANFLO	122	95	30	14	Wood	771	813
52	SOGETA	70	70	180	125	Packing	451	796
45	SOCATUC	53	53	175	150	Chemicals	650	750
-	COFREM	-	70	200	-	Metals	startup	750
42	METALU	70	100	125	30	Const.	816	723
49	Milliat Brothers	70	80	29	52	Food	536	712
46	SOCADAM	128	165	124	49	Packing	645	656
51	CAMLAIT	70	80	87	55	Food	461	611
50	CAMOA	56	53	124	284	Chemicals	508	589
55	NAVEM-Afrique	120	122	-	24	Textiles	346	512
53	Froumenty	150	74	-	24	Metals	420	460
54	VASNITEX	169	167	-	-	Textiles	390	391
48	SCBM	163	110	21	36	Const.	558	349
60	SOSERCAM	48	62	35	40	Metals	115	342
59	SELCAM	60	80	688	50	Food	140	340
56	SOCADAP	58	56	-	-	Chemicals	252	315
57	EXOBOIS	100	100	-	-	Wood	220	250
58	KORES	20	20	-	-	Paper	180	220
-	IGC	-	50	-	45	Const.	-	160
61	SOFECAM	12	13	-	60	Packing	100	140
TOTALS		58,834	60,298	41,876	30,489		248,376	323,516

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CSO: 3419/160

## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

COLOR TV IN 1985--Thomson-CSF has just signed a major contract worth Fr 260 million with Cameroon to provide 13 10-kilowatt television transmitters. The transmitters will be located in various areas of the country to insure general reception of color television. The firm will work in partnership with SODETEG [expansion unknown], which will be responsible for buildings and access roads. The contract also provides for training operating personnel. According to the most recent information, color television will gradually phase in during the second half of 1985. It should be noted that a second contract worth Fr CFA 14.6 billion has been awarded to the Siemens-Fougerolle-TRT consortium for the transmission side of the big project. [Text] [Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 637-638, Feb-Mar 83 p 52] 9516

CSO: 3419/160

## BRIEFS

**FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT**--A financial cooperation agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of the Republic of Gambia was signed yesterday (29 October) by Dr Volker Andina, the charge d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Sheikh Ahmed Tejan Maddy, the ambassador of the Republic of Gambia in Dakar. The Federal Republic of Germany will make available to Gambia 7 million Deutschmarks, equivalent to about 1.07 billion CFA francs, for "Phase I of the Banjul Electricity Supply" project. As with all cooperation between Germany and Gambia, this involves non-reimbursable aid. At the time of the most recent government-level discussions last April the government of the Federal Republic of Germany provided 25 million Deutschmarks (about 4.27 billion CFA francs) for German-Gambian cooperation in 1983-84. By this cooperation program the Federal Republic of Germany is expressing its desire to consolidate and deepen the friendly relations existing between Germany and the Gambia and to contribute to the economic and industrial development of the Gambia. [text] [Dakar in 001211 in French 27 Oct 83 p 4] 0100

REF: 0412/107



NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION TERMED 'DISASTROUS'

AB271110 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Bissau, 27 Nov (AFP)--Ten years after independence from Portugal, the west African state of Guinea-Bissau is still bogged down in a disastrous economic situation which threatens to ruin it irrecoverably. This small country of 36,000 square kilometers (14,000 square miles) and 800,000 inhabitants is still suffering from the results of a decade of fighting for independence, which destroyed the little infrastructure which Portugal had installed.

A lack of trained officials and poor economic management since independence has made urgent drastic reform necessary to pull the country out of its continuing stagnation. An almost permanent shortage of goods was one factor in the coup 3 years ago, which toppled President Luis Cabral and brought General Joao Bernardo Vieira to power. But the situation has scarcely improved since, and the "People's Shops" which have a monopoly on trade continue to show empty shelves. In the markets of the capital, even essential items are available only sporadically.

Self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food of the people, is now only a distant pre-war memory. Only in the countryside do its growers have sufficient food, and their surplus is not sent to the capital, due to a lack of distribution networks and transport. Instead farmers sell their produce secretly to neighboring Senegal or Gambia, in exchange for goods they cannot find at home.

Attempts to establish industry, often with too ambitious aims, constantly come up against energy supply problems, resulting as much from bad planning as from a chronic lack of foreign currency to buy oil. Frequent electricity cuts paralyse economic activity, often already handicapped by poor management.

For the same reasons, Guinea-Bissau fails to extract the maximum possible profit from one of its few natural assets currently being exploited, its fish. Fishing agreements concluded with the Soviet Union soon after independence are now considered unfair and in need of renegotiation in line with those signed with the European Economic Community which are more favorable to Guinea-Bissau.

To recover from a situation which has been made worse by the world economic crisis, the government here has drawn up a stabilisation programme which includes a drastic devaluation of the currency, cuts in state spending and limited de-

nationalisation of trade. The success of this programme depends largely on more rigorous organization, which President Vieira is determined to impose on the people, and continued substantial aid from abroad. Only later can the exploitation be considered of Guinea-Bissau's mineral resources, notably phosphate, bauxite and possibly oil. Here again Western investment will be needed.

The stabilisation programme, coupled with a 4-year development plan, is to be examined by potential donors in Geneva at the beginning of next year. It is based on recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and several countries which are already important sources of aid.

In recent years Guinea-Bissau's budget deficit has amounted to between 25 million and 35 million dollars, virtually half the planned expenditure and 15-18 percent of the gross national product. This deficit and that of the balance of payment--\$31 dollars in 1982--are covered by international aid in the form of loans or grants, chiefly from Sweden, the Netherlands and France. At the end of last year Guinea-Bissau's total foreign debt stood at \$184 million, or 104 percent of the GNP. Such aid is now dependent on government measures such as spending cuts, revision of the tax system, reductions in civil service manpower and realignment of the currency, the peso, which is virtually valueless abroad. Devaluation is likely before the Geneva meeting, and sources say it will be in the order of 200-250 percent.

Changes in the internal trade system would keep the state shops as importers and wholesalers, but the private sector would take over retail sales. The 4-year development plan concentrates on agricultural production, aiming at food self-sufficiency and the export of surplus of crops such as cotton and ground-nuts. Fishing too offers potential.

Of the mineral resources, the known reserves of phosphate are put at 50 million tons but the current low international price currently make them not worth exploiting. Geological studies by Soviet experts into bauxite reserves have proved disappointing, and sources said research could be handed over to Western geologists. The other main natural resource is forestry, and here again there is great potential. Scarcely 10 percent of the 100,000 tons of tropical wood which could be obtained annually is currently being produced.

CSO: 3400/323

BOOK REVIEW, AUTHOR CALLS FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French No 18, Oct-Nov 83 p 28

[Book review, author not specified; "Cote d'Ivoire--Pour une Alternative Democratique" ["Ivory Coast: For a Democratic Alternative"] by Laurent Gbagbo, Editions L'Harmattan, Paris, 1983]

[Text] Which African country held no elections between 1957 and 1980? Which chief of state, the sole candidate for the presidency in 1980, was confirmed in office following an "election" where he obtained 99.99 percent of the vote? In which country are all opposition parties forbidden, in which one were the deputies to the National Assembly, for 20 years, appointed by the chief of the only party and the state? Who is the man who, feeling himself undoubtedly badly supported a few years ago, went so far as to hold concurrently the posts of president of the republic, minister of foreign affairs, national defense, the interior and agriculture? Who organized the massacre of 4,000 peasants following demonstrations of opposition to the regime?

Is Mobutu the dictator of Zaire? Is Bokassa, president for life, then Central African emperor, today removed from power? Would it be Omar Bongo, the Gabonese president, France's loyal ally (especially when it votes to the right), the "darling" of Foccart's "secret police"? You don't get it! No. The one involved is Felix Houphouet-Boigny, always depicted in the West as the architect of the "Ivorian economic miracle": Houphouet-Boigny, whose face, hidden to the Western world, is revealed in a very recently published book titled "Ivory Coast: For a Democratic Alternative." Laurent Gbagbo, the author of the book, himself an Ivorian, describes in a direct style, without frills, punctuated with incisive formulas, on the order of "voting without political debate is rape," the methods of government of this Ivorian chief of state, whom we must well decide to describe as a dictator.

Starting with some specific events, dissected in the fashion of a historian (the author directed the Historical Institute of Abidjan University until his forced exile in 1982), Laurent Gbagbo relates the evolution of the Ivorian regime and Felix Houphouet-Boigny's personal itinerary since 1951. But this is not a historical treatise on the Ivory Coast. Through selected examples of false conspiracies or rigged elections put back in their historical context, uninformed Western readers will find there a partial but revealing understanding of the Ivorian political system of today. However, this book is addressed

first of all to the Ivorian public. Because of the muzzling of the press, the climate of fear and incrimination instituted by Houphouet-Boigny, the events described are often known in the Ivory Coast only in their official versions. Truth is thus restored as to the circumstances of the 1958 outlawing of the opposition parties; the dismissal of Jean-Baptiste Mockey, guilty of having been properly elected secretary general of the PDCI (Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the only party) against the opinion of Houphouet; the so-called "black cat," "January '63," "August '63," conspiracies, the military one of June, 1973: conspiracies made up out of whole cloth by Houphouet-Boigny and his entourage with cock-and-bull explanations, which Houphouet himself had the nerve to admit in 1980 had never existed!

Thus, through all these events, some of which remain partially obscure, the mechanisms that led the Ivorian regime to suppress opposition parties (1958), independent workers' trade unions (1959), autonomous student organizations (1965), freedom of the press (1964) are taken apart....

This book is also and above all an appeal "to all those in the Ivory Coast who want a real change...but who are immobilized by fear...." As the title ("For a Democratic Alternative") points out, what is involved is a plea for returning to the democratic functioning of the country's institutions, setting up a multiparty system and restoring the freedom of the press: in brief, for moving "from a situation characterized by arbitrariness to a situation of law."

The author pursues his idea by proposing to set up a democratic movement original in its inspiration and directions! Vigorously affirming the need to link the struggle for real national independence (let us recall, by way of illustration, that the director of the cabinet of the Ivory Coast republic's president, the secretary general of the government and the chief of state's private secretary are French!) with the institution of a genuine democracy in all its aspects, the "Democratic Alternative" is a winner in credibility and sincerity. As Laurent Gbagbo points out in a sentence that effectively sums up the philosophy of the project: "militant vigilance should be obligatory, but it should not grow to sectarianism or debarment!"

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"Cote d'Ivoire: Economie et Societe a la Veille de l'Independence" ["Ivory Coast: Its Economy and Society on the Eve of Independence"], Editions L'Harmattan, Paris, 1982.



## PRESIDENT EXPLAINS CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 22 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] As was planned, the official installation of the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the cabinet took place yesterday at the Ambohitsorohitra State Palace.

However, before presenting the "new" members, President Didier Ratsiraka gave some details about the reorganization. "Whatever one does, there are always criticisms, discontent and jealousies. As soon as there is talk of installing a new cabinet, there are those who think that the old members of the cabinet and the Supreme Revolutionary Council will be excluded and that the new cabinet will be made up of other individuals. However, we are already accustomed to being criticized and we believe that we should think only of the welfare of our country, particularly since the Malagasy proverbs say that one should not listen to those who desire only evil. I am very familiar with the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the cabinet, who have worked with me a long time. They have helped me greatly and have done worthy work. We will not forget those who have always aided us. But if there is a need to replace some, this does not mean that they have not been competent, but that they need rest.

"In order for national unity to be truly effective and so that the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution can be more consistent, we decided first of all to put the leaders of the revolutionary organizations which share our views in the Supreme Revolutionary Council."

Then President Didier Ratsiraka presented the 21 members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council to the nation. Let us explain at the outset that all the members of this institution still retain membership, with the exception of Mr Desire Rakotonanahary. In addition, Mr Tsihozony Maharanga, the present leader of the VSM [MONIMA Socialist Group] also retained his membership in this institution, while Mr Theophile Andrianoelisoa left his position in the Ministry of Secondary and Primary Education to become a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. Its three new members are Mr Sosohany Andre, police commissioner; Mr Mahatsanga Michel, who has a master's degree in geography and is a professor of history and geography; and Mr Boanoro, who has a third-cycle doctorate in biology.

Where the cabinet is concerned, all of the ministers still retain their posts as well, with the exception of Mr Christian Remi Richard. Moreover, let us

note that the old Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has been divided in two. Mr Ignace Rakoto remains in charge of higher education, while a newcomer, Mr Zafera Antoine, has been placed in charge of scientific research and development technology. The other newcomer to the government team is Mr Zeny Charles, who will head the Ministry of Secondary and Primary Education. Moreover, Mr Jean Bemananjara returns to his 1976 post at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing Mr Christian Remi Richard.

President Didier Ratsiraka then spoke of this team which will be responsible for aiding him during his second 7-year term. "You can see that there are ministers who are still young. As it is always necessary to ensure continuity, we thought it would be beneficial in the future to have young men join the leadership team.

"In the majority of socialist countries, the leaders remain in their posts throughout their lives. In other countries, there are upsets in the regime almost every year. For our part, we have considered the continuity of the state and the future of the country in appointing the new ministers. We have undertaken reorganizations of the government since 1982. If memory serves, 10 ministers have been replaced to date." President Didier Ratsiraka then proceeded to list the newcomers.

He then explained that since he took office, only one minister (Mr Jean-Jacques Seraphin) has remained consistently in the same post within the government.

"If it is still said that there has been no renewal of the government team and the membership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, it must be admitted and I make a point of reiterating that we have taken the proper advance of the affairs of state into account."

As the representatives of the press present at the Ambohitsorohitra Palace had submitted written questions to President Didier Ratsiraka earlier, he took this opportunity to answer them. "Tomorrow or the day after, the newspapers will publish articles asking why all of the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the cabinet have been retained in their posts, while the country is currently in difficulties. As I already stated to the People's National Assembly, I must explain that the economy in our country is currently experiencing recovery. This is why we decreed an increase in government employees' wages beginning next year, as well as the minimum hiring wage. We also ordered an increase in the general food allowance (PGA) for the People's Armed Forces. As you already know, prices to producers will be increased annually, consistent with the potential of the state. And as the microhydraulic operation is beginning to function well, it will be added to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform, to provide continuity in the work undertaken."

Where economic recovery is concerned, President Didier Ratsiraka expressed the view that the supply process is currently working well. "This year, the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform tells me, our rice harvest increased, in addition to the fact that the increase in the rice



price we approved 2 years ago is beginning to have its effects on yields. Although we had planned to import another 250,000 or 300,000 tons of rice in addition, the arrival of the four vessels which were to bring it here had to be postponed until next year in order to prevent rice from rotting in the end in the port of Toamasina. We adopted this step because our harvest increased this year. Thus there is excellent economic recovery. We hope that this trend will continue and that we will not have to import rice any more by 1988."

Concerning the possibility of a presidential pardon following the two trials involving charges of violation of internal state security, President Didier Ratsiraka said: "When something occurs within the country, either we say nothing or we say everything. If we say nothing, we are accused of not informing the people, and of not giving newsmen due consideration. If we report everything, it is said that we are already making a judgment. Next time, if such actions should recur--let us hope that there will be no more--we should perhaps hold a referendum to establish whether we should report to the people or not. When the revolutionary regime issued a decree allowing audiovisual reproduction of the last trial, representatives of the defense thought that this should not have been done. Later, it was they who thanked the revolutionary government. It even provides a kind of free advertising for the lawyers. And the same is true for the Malagasy socialist revolution. At the beginning, there was no end to the criticism, but within a short time, when the work undertaken and the progress made becomes clear, you will do as the attorneys did, saying that socialism was a wise choice. If you say that the fact of having discussed these efforts influenced the court or the people or the other trials, that is for you to judge."

"As to a presidential pardon, I prefer to say nothing more for the time being. We were already considering accepting the petitions of certain defendants for a pardon. But if they say that they were tortured, that means they did not make these requests freely, in other words that they do not want a pardon."

In conclusion, President Didier Ratsiraka went to the blackboard once again to explain the present economic situation in the country.

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CS0: 3419/169

## FRANCE GIVES AID FOR RAILROADS, FISHING INDUSTRY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 25 Oct 83 pp 1-3, 8

[Text] New proof of the vitality of Franco-Malagasy cooperation was provided yesterday on completion of the signing of two new agreements between the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE).

Following a visit with us for several days, in fact, Mr Yves Roland Billecart, director general of the CCCE, and Minister Pascal Rakotomavo (Finance), signed the documents pertaining to two new loans late yesterday morning. One of these loans granted by this French body will contribute to the modernization of the Malagasy National Railroad System (RNCFM), while the other other has to do with the development of the Nosy-Be Fisheries (PNB).

It should be noted that Mr Yves Roland Billecart and our ambassador, Mr Henri Raharijaona, signed an agreement in Paris pertaining to 9.6 billion Malagasy francs in Structural Adjustment Loans (PAS). The first part was paid out in June of 1983, while the second was scheduled for no later than last Friday. Then came the signing this morning of documents pertaining to 2.4 billion Malagasy francs (40 million French francs) for the RNCFM and 552 million Malagasy francs (9.2 million French francs) for the Nosy-Be Fisheries. In other words the total covered by the documents yesterday morning came to 2,952,000,000 Malagasy francs. This brings the contribution of the CCCE for 1983 to 28 billion Malagasy francs. [Line or lines missing from text of original here] CCCE is but one aspect of Franco-Malagasy cooperation.

Minister Pascal Rakotomavo expressed warm thanks for this new contribution from the Central Fund. It is known, in fact, that it is above all the lack of financing capital which has prevented us from carrying out our development projects. Minister Pascal Rakotomavo explained this frankly to Mr Yves Roland Billecart, going so far as to say that "if each time representatives of international bodies visiting Tananarive were to agree to contribute their financial aid to Madagascar in this way, in order to advance the achievement of our development program, this would greatly facilitate the task of the minister of finance, while contributing in the long range to enabling us to do without such aid."

Out of the Running

Mr Pascal Rakotomavo said yesterday that French aid to Madagascar has "not been negligible." This is even recognized on the international level, since

one of our foreign partners, within the context of our all-inclusive foreign policy, did not even want to hear any mention, even on an illustrative basis, of French aid, preferring to term it "out of the running" pure and simple.

Thus we have an additional proof of the importance of the French contribution to Madagascar. To speak only of the Central Fund aspect and as regards 1983 only, this body has granted the RDM, including the two agreements signed yesterday, loans in a total amount of about 28 billion Malagasy francs. The sectors which have benefitted therefrom are cotton growing (HASYMA), the Analalava sugar unit (in the Morondava region), rice cultivation (a little more than 4 billion Malagasy francs for the SOMALAC [Lake Alaotra Development Company]), and the telecommunications program in Tananarive (2.4 billion Malagasy francs). To this must be added the second portion of the PAS, in the amount of 6 billion Malagasy francs, according to an agreement signed just recently in Paris by our ambassador, Henri Raharijaona and Mr Yves Roland Billecart. This latter gentleman himself described the agreement yesterday as setting a "new record" for French activities in Madagascar.

"Support of Madagascar by the Central Fund," he said, "has not been denied, but on the contrary, strengthened."

In the view of Mr Pascal Rakotomavo, this new French action in favor of Madagascar is the more remarkable since "we are not unaware of the difficulties in your country." He spoke of the credit released by the 4-month CCCE allocation, "which will enable us to anticipate our 1984 cultural calendar with confidence."

#### Aid for Railroads

These loans are the more important because they are truly useful to Madagascar. The loan allocated for the modernization of the RNCFM in particular was warmly welcomed by the minister of finance, because everyone is aware of the priority role played by the railroad link between the capital city and Toamasina. Yesterday, the minister described the eastern port as "the heart of the Malagasy economy," with this railroad axis serving, in his view, as the "arteries" carrying elements vital to the survival of our economy. Put in another way, if the government has succeeded to date in keeping it maintained and operating, "against all odds," it is because the RNCFM has succeeded in finding the essential tool, that is to say adequate financing, through the CCCE in particular.

The goals to be achieved through the signing of the loan yesterday are the reestablishment of the capacity of the railroad network, in view of the current demand for rail transport, and to contribute to reestablishing the balance in the operation and financing of the company. This program has two sections, "the second being defined in the course of the early months of the first section and the establishment of the conditions for its achievement, while the first results of the first section were also being obtained." The first section in question, called the "project," has an estimated cost of 45 million French francs (about 2,719,350,000 Malagasy francs), including 40 million French francs (2,400,000,000 Malagasy francs) in long-term credit

from the CCCE. This section will involve attention to the needs in terms of managing, accounting and financing, the technical management of the repair work on the Ivondro and Brickaville bridges, telecommunications studies on Moramanga-Lake Alaotra, and studies pertaining to the famous Gallieni tunnel, as well as the Tanjombato bridge.

"The second section," the director general of the RNCFM explained to us yesterday, "is to be made specific on the basis of the conditions for the implementation of the first section. It will include pursuit of corrective measures in the accounting and financial fields, the implementation of the investments studied in connection with the first section, and the purchase of rolling stock and possibly an autorail."

As it usually has, the CCCE has in this instance granted Madagascar favorable repayment conditions. In fact, the repayment rate is 5 percent per year, calling for repayment in 20 semi-annual payments of 2 million French francs, each coming to a little more than 120 million Malagasy francs. The first payment is to be made as of 31 October 1989 and the last on 30 April 1999. In connection with this loan which will benefit the RNCFM, Mr Yves Roland Billecart stated categorically yesterday that "the CCCE has for a long time manifested its support of the RNCFM, in particular its modernization and the improvement of its operation." Thus it remains for its managers today to make their contribution by offering the public railroad transportation worthy of the name.

#### Loan Conditions

As to the loan which will benefit the Nosy-Be Fisheries, Minister Pascal Rakotomavo and Mr Yves Roland Billecart both placed stress yesterday on the ever more important role to be played by this company. Shrimp currently ranks fourth in our export schedule, and it can provide a better foreign exchange resource guarantee, in view of the often fluctuating rates for our traditional export products such as coffee, vanilla and cloves. Thanks to this CCCE aid, this company can henceforth strengthen its existing resources in order to improve sales and increase its catch capacity further. This operation will require 82.6 million French francs (a little less than 5 billion Malagasy francs), including 9.2 million French francs (552 million Malagasy francs) contributed by the CCCE. It was this sum which was the subject of the agreement signed yesterday between the CCCE and the RDM for long-term credit (5 percent annual interest, with repayment in 24 semiannual lots, beginning on 30 April 1987 and ending on 31 October 1998).

Yesterday afternoon, the director of the Nosy-Be Fisheries, Henri Andriambololona, explained to us the activities of that company, which are still little-known to the public at large but will certainly, in the course of the coming years, experience a major upsurge. Madagascar is an island, and the economic potential provided to it by the sea is therefore vast. We have discussed in these very columns the experiment made by one country, Japan, in this sector. It is also an island.

The establishment in a few months of a Ministry of Livestock Breeding, Fishing and Animal Production bears witness to the decision of the government to

play the "fishing" trump in the future in order to dynamize the economic development of Madagascar. This will work in two ways, since fish provide a local consumption product rich in protein, vitamins, etc., and also in terms of the foreign exchange income which the export of the surplus we do not consume will bring. The Nosy-Be Fisheries are a company in Malagasy law with a capital of 430 million Malagasy francs, with the Anntsirabe Cotton Industry (COTONA) as its main stockholder.

The total volume of its exports of shrimp, its main activity at present, came to 7 billion Malagasy francs in 1981. Currently the fishing fleet includes 17 trawlers, employing more than 600 persons. This figure drops to 480 during the "off" season. The PNB has seen a steady increase in its activities since 1976. The figures provided to us by Mr Henri Andriambololona yesterday are eloquent. The catch has steadily increased in the course of this period, from 1,221 tons in 1976 to 2,054 tons in 1982. The turnover total progressed similarly, from 764 million Malagasy francs in 1976 to 1,065,000,000 in 1977, 971 million in 1978, 1,147,000,000 in 1979, 1,437,000,000 in 1980, 1,674,000,000 in 1981, and 2,485,000,000 in 1982.

This loan from the CCCE will thus open up doors for the company. A plan for expansion has been drafted involving among other things the purchase of four new freezer-trawlers (replacement parts, fishing equipment, etc.). But the modernization and improvement of the existing equipment on board these trawlers and in Cratere (Nosy-Be), where the company headquarters is located, are also planned. In fact, the present processing, maintenance and storage facilities need repair, or better still, modernization. This is required in order to provide what the Malagasy economy expects of an activity which has been somewhat neglected and abandoned in the course of recent years--maritime fishing.

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## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 pp 8-9

[Text] For the first time in the history of the province, the government of Manica held its expanded plenum in one of the local districts, specifically Sussundenga, a few days ago. This was the second meeting of this sort to have as the main items on its agenda an analysis of the level of fulfillment of the decisions of the first expanded plenum held in Chimoro last May, presentation of the 1984 territorial plan, and Operation Production, among others.

The holding of this important event in one of the districts, as Gov Manuel Antonio said, was designed to destroy the myth that the districts are infested with armed bandits, and also to put the provincial directors in contact with the reality in the rural sector, in view of the fact that the districts are the basis of our economic planning.

This meeting, which lasted 3 days, had as the main subject of discussion the intensification of farm production in all the districts, with a view to developing self-sufficiency in food and agroeconomic development in the province.

In his opening address, Col Manuel Antonio, the governor of Manica, who presided at the sessions, spoke of the need to undertake preparations for the 1983-84 farm season, with strict particular attention to immediate measures to prevent the possible effects of the drought, which has thus far plagued the province, through the utilization of water resources, low-lying zones, and also the establishment of goals for the production of crops resistant to this natural calamity.

To this end, the chief executive of Manica recommended that all of the participants in the meeting see that all of the population, as well as the cooperative, state and private sectors, are fully informed about the decisions, and he asserted that the errors committed during earlier seasons must not be allowed to recur.

He also spoke of better organization of farm work, and also the assignment of specific tasks to each worker, such as to ensure fulfillment of the goals and that the 1983-1984 farm season will be a success.

In a brief review of the 1982-1983 farm season, Manuel Antonio said that many irregularities occurred in the enterprises directly or indirectly involved in



the productive process. These irregularities ranged from lack of organizational and leadership capacity and excessive centralization of authority to a lack of initiative in decision-making, among others. This was the reason for the decisions adopted by Gov Manuel Antonio for immediate implementation, designed basically to bring about the harmonious development of agriculture.

Another of the resolutions adopted at the meeting had to do with the urgent need of holding meetings for the exchange of experience among agrarian technical cadres, with the improvement of productive yields per hectare as one of the main topics.

Mention was also made of the need for the district bodies to meet with all of the private farmers, with a view to their commitment to increase their crop areas, especially for the raising of corn.

#### Preparations in the Districts

With the success of the 1983-84 farm season given priority, it is inevitably necessary to know the situation in this regard in all of the districts, in terms of the decisions of the first expanded plenum. For example, in the Guro district, preparations for the farm season are currently well along in the activities pursued. The distribution of hoes and machetes was stressed, and it is expected that corn seed will be distributed shortly.

To guarantee higher yields, the local commission of the communal settlements has made a tractor available to the peasants. It has been reported that hundreds of hectares are being plowed for the planting of corn, mapira, peanuts and maxoeira.

In the Barue district, for its part, various mobilization activities have been carried out with a view to the use of low-lying zones, in addition to the introduction of drought-resistant crops, and also the building of dykes and dams for the storage of water for irrigating crop areas.

It was stressed that within the small project development sector in that district, the raising of apples, peaches and pears is being tested. Similarly, there are seven tanks for fish breeding containing hundreds of fish. Other activities under way include intensified use of draft animals, both in transportation and in farming.

#### Manica Implements Small Projects

The district of Manica, in turn, has devoted effort to implementing small projects as defined by the Fourth Congress. In the presentation of the report, Manica was praised for the excellent results obtained.

In fact, 20 small dams have been built to date, including six with reservoirs stocked with fish and four where ducks will be raised, whereas the others will be used for the irrigation of crop areas. Parallel with this, there are four small projects for the raising of small animal species, specifically goats, rabbits, ducks and chickens, to make the district self-sufficient in food.

The preparations for a fishing cooperative are well-advanced. Its goal will be a catch of about a ton of fish a month. Moreover, the district plans to provide incentives for fish breeding through the construction of more tanks for the population.

For the 1983-1984 farm season, the party and government structures will guarantee the distribution of hundreds of production tools to the people, including hoes, machetes, scythes and axes, as well as corn seed for dry and irrigated cultivation, estimated at 40 tons, representing about 2,000 hectares of land.

As to the Chimoio district, of which Gondola is the capital, it has also focused its efforts on the establishment and development of small projects.

For example, various undertakings for the raising of small and average-size animal species have developed. There are also 29 small river barriers and dams, three of them just recently completed, which are being utilized not only for irrigation, but also for stocking with ducks and fish.

Where the 1983-1984 farm season is concerned, more than 3,000 hectares, distributed by production sector, will be cultivated in this district. The mobilization of the people, culminating in the development of 233 hectares of land located in low-lying areas, is to be noted here.

Also, seven tons of corn seed were distributed to the peasants and farmers. Where the city of Chimoio is concerned, the process of distributing land in family plots of areas ranging from one to 10 hectares per family group, depending on their capacity, has been begun through the Green Zones office. Moreover, the work of plowing for plantings of corn, rice, potatoes and other vegetable crops is under way.

Two dams, one each in two residential neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city, one of which will be used for fish breeding, have also been completed. Similarly, a center for the raising of small animal species is under construction. It is intended to supply the Manica Provincial Hospital and other health centers with meat.

It should be added that plans have been made for the distribution this coming January of breeding pairs of rabbits and ducks to individuals interested in raising these species.

Where the districts of Sussundenga and Mossurize are concerned, the work pursued to date has not differed greatly from that in other districts. Emphasis was placed in Sussundenga on increased use of draft animals in transportation and farm production, and the establishment of a 10-hectare area for the cultivation of cassava, one of the crops which is drought-resistant.

#### **Territorial Plan Approved**

Also at that meeting, the territorial plan for 1984 was approved. It involves basically the development of agriculture in the province and the

Intensification of small projects as defined by the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

Special emphasis was also placed on socialization of the rural sector, with a view to improving living conditions for the rural population.

In an address to the participants, Manuel Antonio said that the draft plan presented should serve as a guide in future activities, such that its fulfillment should be the responsibility of all, to the benefit of the broad masses, particularly those in the province of Manica.

Reference was also made to the need to devote greater effort in agriculture, not only to supply the province of Manica, but the neighboring provinces, such as Sofala and others as well, since they are experiencing difficulties resulting from the drought which is still today plaguing the country.

#### Operation Production

To summarize, the provincial commander of the PPM in Manica reported on the present situation in the course of Operation Production. For example, he noted that beginning with the first phase of the process, the people understood the real goals of the campaign, which led them to join in it voluntarily in large numbers.

Where personnel organization and assignment to productive tasks is concerned, it was stated at the meeting that a number of enterprises have accepted these individuals, while others have been sent to the districts making up the province of Manica.

Within this context, the administrators attending the meeting set forth in detail, in their reports, the various forms of accommodating the individuals removed from the city of Chimoi and the district capitals and assigned to farm tasks.

In the work in progress in almost all the districts, preparation of the fields for the 1983-1984 farm season and the building of houses for those formerly unproductive, who will later send for their families, should be stressed.

#### Reorganized Farm Leadership

To implement the theme "the right person in the right place," Gov Manuel Antonio has undertaken reorganization in the farm sector in Manica to meet the growing demands of the sector.

In this connection, a new provincial director of agriculture, a director of green zones, and a new director general for the IFLOMA were appointed. At the same time, a new provincial planning director, who will also assume the duties of the domestic trade post, was named.

### Meeting With the People

After the completion of the work of the Second Expanded Plenum of the Manica Provincial Government, Col Manuel Antonio, accompanied by Maj Gen Tobias Dai, the military commander, met with the people of Sussundenga.

The governor of Manica explained the goals of his trip to the district in detail, as well as, among other things, the decisions adopted. He told the people to dedicate themselves ever further to farm production and to combatting both armed and other bandits.

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# IMPORTANCE OF FUTURE TRADE UNION ROLE DISCUSSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Alexandre Chiure]

[Text] "If under the specific conditions in our country the establishment of trade unions is justified, what then should be their basic activities? Should they serve to promote workers' strikes?" This question was asked by Jorge Rebelo, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee in the city of Maputo during the recent electoral conference held in that city. With this question, he invited the participants in the conference to contemplate the true role of the future organization seriously.

In fact, trade unions are established above all in the capitalist countries, where oppression, humiliation and exploitation predominate. Their goal is mainly to mobilize and lead the workers in various production branches in facing up to this imperialist policy, whose mentors are solely concerned with an increase in value, and fail to provide even minimal living conditions for the workers.

"And in Mozambique (a socialist country), what activities should they pursue?" This was the question asked by that official, who went on to add: "These are questions which must be made very clear among us, first of all."

Elias Tamela, a representative 31 years of age, said in making a statement on the matter that "it falls to the trade unions to provide continuity in the process of mobilizing the workers, who still have the attitude that production is for the good of a certain social stratum, when really it is for the benefit of the whole of society in Mozambique."

"On the other hand," he added, "it is necessary to publicize the current economic situation in our country (experience has been acquired in the publication of brochures on the subject), so that the origins of the various difficulties we face, in particular shortages of food and clothing, poverty and others can be understood."

On this subject, Gabriel Zandamela, a worker for the Mozambique Cement Company, said that "in this phase of the economic battle, it is important to staff the workers for the establishment of conditions for self-sufficiency in food at their production sites."

## Low Pay

"It is true that our incomes are very low, but it is essential to understand, for example, that along with the 2500 MT earned by certain individuals, there is free health and education and cheap housing and transportation," Soares Nhaca, a representative 28 years of age, stressed.

Jorge Rebelo, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, said in turn that "the trade unions should develop in the thinking of the workers the principle that it is only possible to eat as much as one produces. And we do not even eat all we produce. A part of it goes to subsidize the prices for goods of first necessity, and another for investments in the areas of defense, agriculture, etc."

Other speeches delivered confirm the need for the future trade unions in Mozambique to study viable ways of integrating the worker stratum in the execution of the great tasks defined by the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress pertaining to the defense of the fatherland and the strengthening of national unity, in addition to eliminating hunger.

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## DUTCH EQUIPMENT AIDS IN HYDROGRAPHIC ADVANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 pp 8-9

[Text] In any industrial sector, when emphasis is placed on the use of modern infrastructures, the production indices included in the day-to-day plans are rather satisfactory too, since under these circumstances development in the activities in question is speedier. It is along this line of thinking that it has been possible to do in 4 months what used to take a year, since sophisticated Dutch equipment was put into use in our hydrographic sector last March. Farther on, we will discuss this equipment purchased for hydrographic work in our country in detail.

First of all, it might perhaps be important to note that hydrographic surveys were done manually in the past, and moreover this is done even now in some parts of the country, although plans to put an end to this old procedure now exist. In an effort to expand its understanding, O DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE went to talk with individuals assigned to the new machinery and apparatus.

Alberto Augusto Gussal, married and the father of seven, 57 years of age and with 24 years' experience in the sector, was the first to be approached. Describing his history as a veteran of the sea, he emphasized that after working on dredgers, he began as a simple stoker's assistant on a steam vessel.

"I worked in that sector for 14 straight years, in the well-known Maputo Port Authority. There is no doubt that at that time, the work was hard, and was a real health risk," our interlocutor told us in his detailed account.

This was hard and dangerous work, to the extent that any individual involved in it could not continue for very long, physically speaking, with the aggravating factor that there was no prior measure one could take to alleviate the harsh vocational conditions.

"After 14 years," he went on, "I went to work as an assistant pilot and also at the same time engineer, both tasks which I have been doing up to the present time, although with more emphasis on the piloting work."

In this connection, we might note that Alberto Gussal passed a pilot's examination given at the Maputo Maritime Administration toward the middle of this year. Because of his devotion to hydrographic work, he was then chosen to operate the new hydrographic vessel, the Tiky II, which arrived in our country last March.

It is a modern navigational vessel from the Netherlands, which began to ply our waters beginning last April, undertaking its first hydrographic tasks in Maputo from that date until July.

#### Another Hydrographer

"I am quite pleased not only by the fact that this is my first visit to Africa, but also because I know that beginning now, the People's Republic of Mozambique will start to take certain steps in the field of hydrography which will enable it to achieve a qualitative advance in this type of activity," Dutch citizen Ted Den Boorgert, 26 years of age, told us in turn. He is one of the two hydrographers sent by his country to work in ours with the workers selected for the Tiky.

It should be noted that currently, Ted is the chief pilot of the hydrographic vessel, and according to his statements, he has been working in this sector for 10 years. In addition to this, he has higher-level training in the computer sector. He has been in Mozambique since 16 June, pursuing specific activities while at the same time training the four nationals selected to serve on the vessel.

Desirous of interviewing him, we went to his office in the EMODRAGA premises (Beira), where a part of the hydrographic equipment he brought to this country is located. When we asked to speak to him and after learning that we were from the newspaper, he said:

"I have a general idea of what you want, but I must tell you at the outset I am not accustomed to giving accounts to newsmen. A number of times I have invited them to sail with me, and have later taken them to my office to clarify any questions which may have developed in the course of their work." These were his initial words when we asked him for an interview. Obviously they were meant as an invitation.

When the day for this vocational venture had been set, this reporter agreed happily to make a lengthy 6-hour trip with the crew of the vessel Tiky. Many conclusions followed therefrom. This was the last week of the work to be done in Beira, after the 26-day hydrographic survey had been completed.

"Now we can talk as we like. Tell me what you are interested in, because there will be no problem in explaining this process to you." This was what this hydrographer from the Netherlands said to us when we were back in his office. In this connection, it should be noted that at the port of Beira, as happened in the capital of the country, Ted was involved with his work for long hours, always completing the established plan, covering 25 kilometers of the maritime sector.

#### Difficulties Off Beira

Concerning his working voyages in our waters, Ted Den Boorgert explained to us that the major difficulties he faced after beginning navigation in the waters off Mozambique occurred near the city of Beira, since its port has a rather shallow water depth, apart from dangerous tides.

We questioned him about the technical aspects of the equipment, and he told us the following. "In terms of machine structure, I would say right at the outset that in this vessel, which is small in size but large in terms of work, we have a position system, a specific apparatus for hydrographic surveying, which in turn relies on sound waves. We also have a television apparatus capable of registering sounds, and a computer into which we put certain reels for mechanical data on the work done.

"Elsewhere, that is on land, there is other equipment including another position system, an instrument designed to record X-ray impulses, and a computer which gets data directly from the vessel, among other infrastructure elements essential to the proper use of the hydrographic vessel."

It should be noted that the results obtained by the vessel Tiky are transmitted to the accompanying dredger, which on this basis establishes where dredging activities could and should be carried out. It should also be noted that the team headed by this Dutch official, after completing its task in the city of Beira, traveled to the port of Quelimane, where identical work will be done. In addition, other places in the country are included in the itinerary, as is the case with Pemba.

When his work in Mozambique is finished, this Dutch hydrographer will return to his homeland. It is expected that he will leave Mozambique at the end of this coming December, after having trained all of the personnel selected to work on the Tiki.

#### Experience With Mozambicans

An aspect of great importance in the visit by this foreign technician is the fact that his schedule includes work designed to bring Dutch and Mozambican hydrography closer together. This activity is summarized in the exchange of experience in which he had occasion to engage with our workers here.

For example, we learned that the lessons taught our workers were numerous. Similarly, mention should be made of the training currently being given the personnel who will operate the sophisticated hydrographic vessel in the future.

5157

CSO: 3442/39

## BRIEFS

**SPARE PARTS FOR BUSES**--The production in this country of spare parts for the "Ikarus" buses, is close to completion in the city of Beira. The buses will be assembled by that unit. The production of the parts will be part of a program that is going to be carried out in the second phase of the project. For that purpose, the installation of equipment designed specifically for the manufacture of small components, surplus and other spare parts is currently underway at the site of the future "Ikarus" bus factory. Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco revealed in an interview with Radio Mozambique reporters that not all spare parts necessary for those buses will be produced, declaring that materials will have to be imported for the maintenance of that type of equipment, particularly for the existing bus fleet. Antonio Branco also spoke about the development of construction work on the future "Ikarus" factory and the program of the bus assembly units in 1984. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 p 3/ 8711

**EXPANSION OF MAROPANHE SALT MINE**--The process of expansion of the Maropanha salt mine in the district of Machanga, Sofala Province, began recently as part of the efforts undertaken by the provincial and local organizations to increase the productive capacity of that strategic unit. Among the main actions underway is the increasing of manpower resulting from the assignment of formerly unproductive persons. Information gathered by our reporters in that area of Sofala Province indicate that with the expansion of its productive capacity, the Maropanha salt mine will produce about 40 tons of salt per day. At the present time, the mining rate varies between 30 and 35 tons per day. Noe Joao Chipange, party first secretary and district administrator, told DIAIRO DE MOCAMBIQUE that "the assignment of formerly unproductive persons to the Maropanha salt mine, in addition to increasing manpower, is aimed at expanding that production unit, especially in terms of productive yield." As may be easily understood, the increase of the productive capacity of the Maropanha salt mine implies, among other requirements, improvement of the distribution system, which makes necessary the provision of means of transport, principally maritime transportation: boats, flatboats and canoes. As we announced at the time, everything is ready to respond to those new requirements. With the recent assignment of seven more craft, the distribution of salt in Machanga District has gained new impetus, thus being able to keep pace with the expansion of the salt mine. /Excerpts/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Oct 83 p 3/ 8711

NEW BANANA COOPERATIVE--Chimoio--A banana production cooperative was recently established in Mafora, Gondola in a rehabilitated abandoned farmhouse. Named the "1st of May," it has 25 members. Its planted area is estimated at 210 hectares and it currently has more than 3,000 banana plants. At the same time, the members of that new collective have begun planting dry corn and preparing another field for horticulture which will be available for use by the members of the cooperative. It should be mentioned that during this first phase this production center benefits from the support of some local companies in addition to the assistance rendered by the respective district-level supervisory organ. In the meantime, thus far, the members of the cooperative have contributed a total of more than 100 contos in cash for the establishment of a consumers' cooperative which will also serve the neighboring population. /Text/ /Beira DIAIRO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Oct 83 p 2/ 8711

FISH ROTS IN COLD STORAGE--A shipment of 954 kilograms of fish that was supposed to be sold to the local population rotted last Friday in the cold storage facilities of Station No 8 of PESCOM, located in the lower part of the city of Beira. The deterioration of that food product occurred on the night of the 20th to the 21st of this month due to the fact that the cooling apparatus installed there was inoperative. The person in charge of the station alleges he was not aware of the malfunction until after the occurrence. In the meantime, Mocambique People's Police and health authorities, among others who conducted investigations to determine responsibility, declared that the fish could have been sold to the population the same day it arrived at 1800 hours on Friday. This did not occur due to the intransigence of the chief of the Sales Station, who closed the establishment, ignoring the people who were assembled there waiting for the sale of fish. According to the same authorities, an inquiry into the incident has already been initiated. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 p 2/ 8711

BRITISH HOLD TRACTOR COURSE--A 2-week training course for national cadres on the maintenance of Case (formerly David Brown) model tractors has been underway since the 17th of this month in the MECANAGRO Training School located in Matola, in Maputo. The course, sponsored by the Case Tractor Company of Great Britain, is taught by two technicians from that European country who are in the Mozambican capital for that purpose. Main topics will be storage and control of stocks and technical services. According to a note sent by the British Embassy accredited to our country, it is envisaged that a technical engineer from MECANAGRO will leave soon for Great Britain soon where he will participate in a 6-month training course. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 p 2/ 8711

SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION INCREASE--Chimoio--The party first secretary and governor of the province of Manica, Col Manuel Antonio, said a few days ago that it is necessary to increase the production of sunflower to supply the local oil factory. Manuel Antonio was speaking to the workers of the Vegetable Oil Extraction and Refining Factory in Chimoio, to whom he recommended that they be the spokesmen for that policy so that it will be publicized among the peasants and that the latter will become aware that the production of edible oil in Manica depends basically on the quantity of sunflower that is obtained in the farm production sectors. The provincial first secretary said also that it is necessary to utilize all the irrigation facilities existing in the farm areas to permit



larger yields to be obtained in sunflower production as well as in other crops. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 p 2/ 8711

TWO NEW COOPERATIVES--Chimoio--In fulfillment of the decisions of the fourth congress, particularly with regard to combating hunger, two new farm cooperatives have just been established, one in Chimoio District and the other in Sussundenga. The first is located in the village of Mundjerendje and has a total of 30 members. At the present time, the members of the cooperative are engaged in field work for the present agricultural crop. To encourage the work of the cooperative members, the party and government organs in Gondola, the capital of Chimoio District, distributed production tools a few days ago, specifically, 35 hoes and 20 machetes. At the same time, in the village of Muoha, in Sussundenga, 35 villagers joined and also formed a farm cooperative. For the present agricultural crop, they are going to plant 35 hectares with corn and sunflowers as the principal crops. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 83 p 2/ 8711

IRRIGATION BENEFITS ZAMBEZIAN FAMILIES--An area of 100 hectares of the Mopeia irrigation region was turned over to about 400 families of the Eduardo Mondlane communal village a few days ago for the production of rice. The area recently distributed among the population of that village has two main channels and four secondary channels which were cleaned by the villagers and are in condition at the present time to carry water for the irrigation process. According to the administrator of Mopeia, on the 15h of this month, a test will be made of the generator that is going to supply power to the motor-pumps that will irrigate the land for planting. However, according to that official, the volume of the lake from which it is presently planned to pump the water for irrigation of the 100 hectares is going down due to the drought that is currently affecting our country. Tests made a long time ago in that irrigation region indicate that the question of the low level of water in that lake can be solved with the placement of an impounding pump in the Zambeze River, which is about 1.5 kilometers from the irrigation region. According to our source, there have already been contacts with the Sena Sugar Estates in Luabo to guarantee the supply of pipes that will serve to conduct the water directly to the farms. Although at the present time it is not possible to utilize the total area of the irrigation region, which is about 1,600 hectares, efforts are being made to increase the arable area, mainly for the planting of corn, cassava, and "mechoeira," among other crops. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 oct 83 p 3/ 8711

SWEET POTATO, MANGO CULTIVATION IN SOFALA--Sweet potatoes and mangoes will be officially included in marketing this year for the first time in the province of Sofala as part of the efforts that are being made to increase supplies of various products to the population. Thus in Nhamatanda District, the process began yesterday, Monday the 24th, with 40 tons of that tuber being expected. Information gathered by our reporters from an AGRICOM brigade in that district reveals that the marketing of sweet potatoes and mangoes, which began this year, includes staples such as corn meal, rice, sugar, edible oil, soap, dried fish, among other basic products. Notwithstanding the drought that compromised the complete fulfillment of the targets, Nhamatanda District achieved some results worth mentioning in this agricultural marketing campaign, especially in the purchase of corn. According to information given to our reporters by Joao

Mendes Alfandega, chief of the mobile agricultural marketing brigade in Nhamatanda District, up to the present time, about 85 tons have been purchased, which represents fulfillment of over 85 percent of the central target. /Excerpts/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Oct 83 p 3/ 8711

STUDENTS IN MOLDAVIA--Several Mozambican students are attending technical schools and universities in various republics of the Soviet Union. At the present time, 10 Mozambican students are attending the V. I. Lenin State University in Kishinev, in the Moldavian Socialist Republic. According to statements obtained from professors attached to that institution of higher education with regard to the young Mozambican students who are taking courses in economics, mathematics and physics, the scholastic results achieved by them are considered among the best of the students of the more than 60 nationalities enrolled there. This fact will be the subject of a more detailed report soon based on interviews with our reporter in the Soviet Union by those "ambassadors" of our country. /Excerpt/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Oct 83 p 7/ 8711

CSO: 3442/40

## FRG'S NAMIBIAN POLICY CRITICIZED

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German No 9 Sep 83 p 11

**[Tex]** The continuation of existing Namibian policy by the new Federal Government is increasingly meeting with criticism from conservative and Christian-Democrat members of the European Parliament **[EP]**. As EP vice president Dr Egon Klepsch (CDU **[Christian Democratic Union]**) explained in an interview, it is his opinion that the Federal Government has introduced a more balanced position on the Namibian conflict, but that the FRG and other Western nations should offer the Namibian people alternatives and "not blindly give them to understand that they consider SWAPO the future victor in the elections." Klepsch called on Bonn to also make more of an effort than in the past to moderate the biased UN position in favor of SWAPO and to commit itself financially to creating a personnel infrastructure for independent Namibia.

For the Christian-Liberal coalition in Bonn, these harsh words from Strasbourg come at a conceivably unfavorable time. For as yet--despite all assertions to the contrary--there is no uniform plan of action by coalition partners concerning their future African policy in general and their Namibian policy in particular. This plan of action remains to be found in coalition talks between the CDU, CSU **[Christian Social Union]** and FDP **[Free Democratic Party]**. It is already clear today that this cannot be achieved without compromises on all sides in the process. But the Union is absolutely trying to avoid anything which could make it look like the talks are being prejudiced--in contrast to the FDP, which in recent weeks has again come out more strongly in favor of continuing the policy introduced by Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The present problem with the Bonn tug-of-war over Namibian policy is obvious. Too many politicians have in effect stressed in the past that development aid for Namibia should be provided even before the country's independence. Such aid is now being increasingly demanded not only by the Namibians themselves, but also by EP members. For example, as Egon Klepsch said: "The Namibian people must now be helped and if this cannot be done through the usual procedures for development aid--simply because Namibia is not yet a nation--other ways must be sought and found. All this is possible--if we only want it."

The question now is whether the Federal Government wants to--and is also able to do it. One thing is certain: should Namibia be given generous aid even

before its independence, this could not be received enthusiastically by Third World nations, and even less so by African front-line nations. Because of their commitment to SWAPO, the front-line nations must necessarily be against such aid and, in addition, they might also fear that resources for Namibia would be taken out of "their pot." Not an encouraging outlook, considering the economic situation of these countries.

12580

CSO: 3420/6

# CONSTRUCTION OF DAM REPORTED SOLUTION TO LOW SENEGAL RIVER LEVEL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Oct 83 pp 10-11

[Article: "Due to Low Water Level, Solution Adopted Is Construction of Earthen Dam at Khun; Project Will Reportedly Cost More Than 1 Billion CFA Francs"]

[Excerpt] The situation affecting the flow of water in the Senegal River, which to a large extent affects the viability of economic activity in this part of the country and provides the water supply of Saint Louis and the municipal area of Dakar, is truly alarming.

It is necessary to go back to 1913 to find such a low level of water in the river. The situation recorded last year, with the problems that arose in terms of water distribution, threatens to be worse this year, [text missing]. To deal with the situation, a regional technical committee has been established. It includes representatives of SONEES [Senegalese National Water and Electricity Company], SAED [Senegal River Land Development and Exploitation Company], CSS [Senegalese Sugar Company] and the Inspectorate of Hydraulic Works. According to Jean Lubrani, director general of the CSS, this committee initially was to study, in conjunction with all of the local residents concerned, urgent measures which need to be undertaken. These measures included savings in the use of water, restrictions on its distribution, and speeding up the pumping of water from pools in the river which would make it possible to store water.

[Text missing], mention might be made of the completion of the entire well-drilling program aimed at supplying Dakar with water, in order to make up for the inadequate supply from Lake Guiers; and the initiation of construction on the Richard Toll pumping station and installation of pumps at that place. The committee concluded that in the case of Saint Louis it was necessary to reconsider the limestone water table of Ndiouck-Sall, which is 50 kilometers away from the northern capital, and restudy its capacity and the possibility of using it. It was believed that at the same time this solution would take care of the water supply problems of Sakal, Mpai, Gandiole, Rao, Gandon, and so forth, which are presently supplied with water by tank trucks.

The second major solution which the members of the committee have decided to recommend is the construction of an earthen dam. The problem of the site for the dam was the first to be considered. It was necessary to find a place which would take care of all of the people who use water from the river. Finally, the Khun

site, about 9 kilometers above Konkh on the river, was selected because it would not harm the interests of any of the potential users of the water. On 5 October the committee announced its conclusions, leaving to the discretion of the minister of water resources the task of adopting the solution which he considered the best one.

Already in an interview which we had with him on 10 October the minister of water resources, when asked about the water pumping facilities which needed to be put in place, replied that: "The equipment involves pumps to strengthen the natural flow of the river, to help ensure a larger supply of water in the various water basins. Despite the equipment presently available, the shortage of water will be such that it is feared that Lake Guiers, which was completely dry last July at the Gnith water pumping station, will dry up again this year, 3 months ahead of time. Minister of water resources Samba Tella Diop told us that the appropriate offices in the ministry had already found three "flyth" pumps on the market to add to the equipment available. He added: "Even better, we have been told of the location of four other pumps and are making the necessary arrangements to acquire them and get them into action as rapidly as possible."

For their part, the minister declared, the SARD in Konkh, the CSS at the Richard Toll pumping station, and SONELs at the Gnith water pumping station will step up their water pumping activities. At present only SONELs is pumping water from Lake Guiers. CSS and SARD are pumping water from the river to strengthen the gravity flow of water. Minister Samba Tella Diop added that as soon as salt water reaches the Dakar-Dango area, SONELs will join in the pumping activity. In addition to the present amount of pumping it will be necessary to provide a substantial reinforcement of the equipment now on hand to make up in large part the shortage now foreseen. According to Sheikh Seck, chief of the regional office of the Ministry of water resources and rural equipment, the shortage is estimated at about 75 million cubic meters of water. It must also be accepted that pumping water is not without some disadvantages. In fact, the larger the amount of water pumped, the sooner salt water will flow into the river. The salt water flow moves generally at a speed of 5 kilometers per month, but if too much water is tapped from the river, this flow of salt water will increase in speed.

Since the first evidence became available of the smaller flow of the river, the first solution considered was increasing the pumping facilities available.

According to the director general of CSS, the evidence proved that if nothing were done after February 1974, the consumers would have no more water. He further estimates that even if pumping water is a promising solution, "it will only make it possible to hold off the crisis from the beginning of April to the end of May." In Jean Lubrani's view, in the light of all the facts, the sugar company would have to find the means for pumping 17 cubic meters per second. This amount of pumping would be over and above the requirements of the company itself. Therefore, to speed up the pumping, Lubrani told us that his company decided to buy four pumps which were installed at Adombo bridge.

The director general of CSS states that these pumps were located because "we had taken out options on them with the suppliers at a very early date." Lubrani is very clear in his own mind about the general situation. He states that the solution of pumping water from Lake Guiers by CSS, for the Konkh pumping station, to



provide water for the area between Doron and Lagouar, which would ensure that the region within the boundaries of the dam and the city of Saint Louis would be serviced by the dam itself, "would only make it possible to put off the shortage of water until the end of April or the beginning of May."

attach 01.

Therefore, the G.S. proposed a different solution which its director General considers more effective. He states that since the dams and barrages will not be in service until 1975 and 1976, it will be necessary to build an earthen dam. Laurani states that the loss of water during the month of July 1973 cost his company a 15 percent loss in the sugar cane harvest. He adds: "If that were to happen this year, we would lose 35 percent of our harvest this time." Explaining his recommendation, he indicates that this involved stopping the flow of the river at a point to be selected before the flow of salt water moves up the river. This solution would make it possible to direct fresh water into Lake Ouera.

Finally, it was up to the minister of water resources to choose among the different solutions recommended to him. In the course of the cabinet meeting held on 16 October, and after a presentation by Minister Sambo Yela Diop on the flow of the river and the problem involved in filling Lake Ouera, the chief of state gave instructions to ensure that there would be no breakdown in the water supply. Finally, the solution of constructing an earthen dam was adopted.

Regarding the details, the different officials who were asked for their views on the matter still had reservations, both in terms of the financing of the dam, estimated to cost about 1,120,000,000 CFA francs, its feasibility (it would be destroyed during the next major rise in the river), and its impact in terms of the environment. However, none of the members of the regional technical committee who were consulted was prepared to reject this choice categorically. Almost all of them mentioned the financial difficulties for the state which could be involved in such a project, which they considered too costly.

However, they considered that the dam, which, according to the calculations which have been made, uses about 15 percent of the water from Lake Ouera (12 percent disappears due to evaporation, and 2 percent is used by fish), could pay for the complete cost of the dam. In this light they saw no further obstacles to its construction. Initially, the dam and proposed assuming 55 percent of the cost of construction, with the state assuming the remaining 45 percent of the cost.

Minister Sambo Yela Diop has also made a visit to Mouritania, and there is no doubt that this question took up most of his meetings with the Mauritanian authorities. In any case, as of last Monday (20 October), everything seemed ready for beginning construction of the dam. Local technicians challenge the limited time available for completion of such a project, which may not be ready in time to deal with the water crisis.

END

REF : 02/107

## BRILLES

WFP Aid--The FAO [Food and Agricultural Organization] has just extended food aid to our country consisting of 14,600 tons of rice and sorghum for the people on the areas most affected by the drought. Valued at about 2,800,000,000 CFA francs, the aid was approved by the director general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. The aid is being provided in the framework of emergency assistance [covering a gap period of 90 days] and is evidence of the attention which the World Food Program is paying to the situation in Senegal. It should be noted that last June the FAO had already approved a substantial amount of aid to our country. At that time 2,700 tons of rice, 300 tons of milk powder, and 270 tons of edible oil were provided, valued at \$2.2 million. These decisions to provide aid, it goes without saying, have a definite impact on the people concerned, since we know that this year the food shortage in our country is estimated at about 500,000 tons. [Text] [Dakar L2 50441L in French 27 Oct 65 p 4] 5170

230: 341 7/107

FORMER INMATE DESCRIBES SOUTH AFRICAN PRISON LIFE

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 7

[Interview with ANC member Indres Naidoo by Maria Augusta; date and place not given]

[Text] How does a man survive in an Apartheid prison? Why are these prisons designed to destroy a people, by destroying its finest sons? A prisoner is dehumanized and destroyed as a man by means of physical punishment and deprivation, but also by means of constant humiliation. But many, the best, those for whom a great and noble idea always remains in the back of their brains, like a beacon of humanity--these are not destroyed. This is the lesson of "The Island of Shackles," and of this interview as well.

Indres Naidoo, an ANC member, was put in prison when he was 26 and spent almost 10 years on Robben Island. When released, he came to Mozambique as a refugee. Albie Sachs, another ANC member who lives and works in Mozambique, took a long statement from Indres about his life in prison, and made of it a book, authored by the two men, entitled "The Island of Shackles."

DOMINGO: How was your book received?

Indres Naidoo: The book was published in England and was very well received. It was sold out in 2 months and a second printing is now in progress. The press, radio and television also gave the book broad coverage.

DOMINGO: Were you surprised by this reception?

Indres Naidoo: Yes. I expected that only progressives would react to the book, but the welcome was excellent on all sides.

DOMINGO: To what do you attribute this?

Indres Naidoo: This is the first time that a more or less complete history of what is happening in South Africa and the South African prisons has been brought to light in this fashion.

The book is a historical narrative of our struggle. What happened in the 1960s is still continuing to happen today, despite everything we are doing to get the world to protest against the inhuman conditions in the South African prisons.

DOMINGO: Tell us of an episode.

Indres Naidoo: I can tell you what happened less than a year ago in one of the main prisons in South Africa--Barberton, where just last month there were reports that major atrocities had been committed there.

In December of 1982, the prisoners were working on a farm. It was a particularly hot day, about 38 degrees. While whacking away at them, the guards also forced the prisoners to run. Their bodies could not withstand it. Some fell and were dragged back to their cells. Four died, and this incident shocked the public, bringing the conditions in the prison to light. But even during the trial of the guards, other prisoners were shot.

Another case involved my youngest brother, Prama Naidoo, who was arrested in 1981. They did not beat him. They placed him, naked, in front of pornographic magazines, and then they amused themselves by snapping rubber bands at his genitals. When he described it later, the incident shocked everyone.

This is just to show what is happening still today.

DOMINGO: And what does your book have to say?

Indres Naidoo: The most important thing is to note that we were all political prisoners and that we were in the prison [line or lines missing from text of original here] Africa. Thus the activities on the island were more politically oriented.

For this reason, we still had time to laugh and joke--even to laugh at our own situation.

DOMINGO: Did you find the words you wanted for the book?

Indres Naidoo: I think so. Our book speaks in a real way about what happened on Robben Island.

We do not have hatred in our hearts. We know that our guards were only a part of the oppressive regime. It is we who felt sorry for them. Therefore there is no hatred or bitterness in the book. I am almost certain that the liberation struggle will have an epilogue like this. This is the most powerful part of the whole book.

DOMINGO: Is all of the optimism found in the book a part of your nature?

Indres Naidoo: Not only mine, but that of all of us. We have confidence in the liberation struggle, that the ANC is on the winning side, and that the South African people will be free, sooner or later.

DOMINGO: Tell us a little about the human side on Robben Island.

Indres Naidoo: At first, the conditions were very harsh. We returned from work, tired and filthy, to cells for 50 individuals. We hadn't even strength

enough to make our beds. But we found time to talk together and get to know each other.

Once a guard beat a prisoner, despite our protests. He left him in a sad condition. When he returned to the cell, his face was flattened. He looked like a monster, we said to ourselves, and we all began to laugh. Even he broke out laughing. We laughed about the conditions. This was a defense. We divided among us everything we had--our sadness, joy and friendship.

DOMINGO: What did you do for diversion?

Indres Naidoo: If, for example, I received a letter, everyone sat down to read it and discuss it. It was the property of everyone. It might be learned that a girlfriend had gotten married. "Look where she is now, Indres--all your girlfriends are getting married," they would tell me. This was an event, and we all invented commentaries and jokes which never ended.

The same thing happened with visits. When I had barely emerged from the visitors hall, they pounced on me and said to me: "Come on, tell us everything. Who came to see you? What was he like?" etc.

DOMINGO: Your imagination also helped you to relax your mind.

Indres Naidoo: Yes, even concerning meals. We were all seated, imagining what it was we were going to eat for lunch. We said "Now we are going to eat a beautiful roasted chicken with marvelous potatoes and salad." We all talked of delicious and savory dishes. But when the horrible plate of cold potatoes came--it was thus that we divided everything among us.

DOMINGO: What did you like to discuss among yourselves best?

Indres Naidoo: The most important subject of our discussions was politics. First, the situation in South Africa, concerning the ANC and its allies. Next the situation in southern Africa, and then the world.

Immediately after that came the subject of women. This was a subject we never exhausted. In prison there were old men and young ones, some married and some bachelors, intellectuals, peasants and priests, but there were always various discussions about women.

DOMINGO: What did they say, then?

Indres Naidoo: We told stories about our girlfriends and sweethearts, and about what we used to do before we were imprisoned. Even when we had serious political discussions, there was always someone who raised the question of women. There was one fellow who was sometimes very crude in what he said.

We also discussed the role of women in our struggle. Some of our women members were in prison at other places while their husbands were on Robben Island.

We also talked a great deal about food--all kinds of food.

DOMINGO: Did you engage in sports?

Indres Naidoo: When we finally obtained authorization for athletics (all of these demands are described in the book), we formed clubs and established rules. Then we taught the individuals who had never had a ball in their hands how to play football.

We engaged in sports more to amuse ourselves than to compete. We laughed a great deal during the games because there were always funny situations and we even gave ourselves nicknames based on how we played. There was one fellow called "Earthquake" because when he threw the ball it seemed like the earthquake I described in the book.

The most ordinary event became the focus of heated debate. For example, we postulated that the prince of Denmark had married a Dutch princess. We spent the day debating the subject, to see what political importance this would have for our struggle. We tried to give a Marxist interpretation to what this would mean.

DOMINGO: Was there some funny discussion which you remember?

Indres Naidoo: There was one which was kept alive throughout the 10 years I was there. It concerned whether there were tigers in Africa. One fellow said there are tigers in Africa. Another said no, there are not. Later on someone argued that if there were no tigers in Africa, how did it come that there is a Zulu word for tigers? The tiger skin was used as clothing in many parts of Africa, another said, and so on.

This discussion lasted throughout the 10 years I was on the island, and I am certain that it is still continuing today.

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CSO: 3442/45



FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF GRENADA INVASION

Consequences of Grenada Invasion

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 22

[Editorial: "Bend or Break Situation for Reagan"]

[Text] The consequences and implications of the military invasion of the Caribbean island nation of Grenada are far-reaching. In its global context, even South Africa might become implicated in it. But it remains principally an event that could develop into a bend or break situation, certainly for President Reagan himself and for current American foreign policy.

The fact that a handful of other Caribbean states assisted in the invasion will not receive much attention in the aftermath. It will be designated for the most part as an American invasion. In the end, President Reagan alone will have to bear the consequences of it, be they good or bad. For this reason, we trust that the White House thoroughly weighed the pros and cons of this action.

The reason for the invasion is twofold. Of primary importance is the fact that the radical-left government on the island is employing Cuban workers and soldiers and Russian advisors to construct a huge military airport on the island.

The implications of this for America are clear. Both Cuba and Russia can be within short range of the American continent from such a base. Along with Cuba, there would thus be another communist controlled arsenal at America's backdoor.

Moreover, President Reagan thought it necessary to act because the lives of perhaps a thousand Americans were in danger on the island.

One might ask what the Russians and Cubans are up to in Grenada. Isn't it simply a case of the communist advance on the West coming a step closer?

The fact that the present administration in Washington in this case ignored the riskiness of its military action is proof that it will not simply shrug its shoulders at Moscow's plans.

As regards South Africa, America will now hardly be able to complain if nests of communists in our neighboring states are destroyed. If the leader of the West can take it upon himself to defuse potential trouble spots beyond his border, doesn't small South Africa certainly have the same right?

#### Reagan Supporters Alarmed

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 22

[Editorial: "Never Say Never"]

[Text] The American invasion of Grenada may have somewhat tardily calmed the objections that have recently surfaced in the Republican Party's rightwing--the extreme Reaganites. These people were very alarmed about the disappearance of William Clark from the post of national security advisor and his replacement by Robert McFarlane instead of someone like Jeane Kirkpatrick. They found in this an alarming confirmation of their suspicion that President Reagan is growing "soft" and is now letting himself be guided by people who are not such unyielding anti-Marxists.

They will now be forced to admit that the invasion of Grenada shows no sign of "softness" in the President. It would not be surprising if he made the decision to invade with an eye to the effect it might have on his critics on the right, though this could not by any means have been the primary consideration. He has in the past abundantly demonstrated that he wants to arrest the advance of the Soviet Union and its satellites in the Caribbean area and in South America.

Much more important than the effect that the invasion might have on his fellow Republicans is the effect on countries, governments and movements in that strategically located part of the Western Hemisphere. The full impact of it will not be seen for some time. But it is interesting that already two countries, Jamaica and Suriname, have taken action against the Russians and Cubans just this past week. The expulsion of Cubans from Suriname is attributed to the fear that the United States might do to that country what was done to Grenada. That might have been one consideration, but another explanation is that the American action against Grenada gave the Suriname government fresh courage to take action itself. The same is true for the Jamaican government.

The advocates of a "revolution without borders" in these countries, and those who balk at taking appropriate steps against it, might find it more necessary than in the past to consider the United States as a factor. It won't make this country more popular but it may inspire greater respect for it.

#### Necessary Intervention

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] The decision of the American government to invade Marxist Grenada in cooperation with a number of small Caribbean island states will certainly not

enjoy very wide support in Western Europe. But it is more than welcome news for the people of South Africa.

The Russians and Cubans were making Grenada a base--such as Nicaragua is now--for undermining the surrounding countries in the Caribbean.

By acting in time, Washington has safeguarded many people in that part of the world against a new threat. If America had used the same indirect tactics as in Nicaragua, things could have turned out to be very unpleasant in the near future.

And this would be true not just for America but for all Western-oriented countries in that part of the world.

A grim battle is being waged with American aid in Honduras and El Salvador to support governments friendly to the West.

What is surprising is that Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, tried so hard to oppose the American invasion.

Grenada is of course a member of the Commonwealth, and the British government certainly had to take into consideration the possible reactions among other Commonwealth members.

However, the British must at the same time realize that their former colony was becoming a Soviet-backed terrorist base.

This is after all more important than Britain's understandable efforts to avoid causing "problems" in the Commonwealth.

The French statement on Grenada surprises no one.

That country has long been known for the way it can promote its short-term interests at the cost of other people's well being.

Typical examples of this are the weapons sales to Iraq and earlier to Libya as well. The French openly support Marxist Nicaragua. Against this background, Paris' statements are certainly not to be taken too seriously.

President Reagan's action was perhaps an unpopular step, but it was "dirty work" that someone had to do for the sake of Western interests in the Caribbean area.

#### Link Between South-West Africa and Grenada

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 28 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Andre du Toit: "America, Grenada and South-West Africa"]

[Text] Graphic television news stories like that of the American invasion of the island nation of Grenada with marines shooting at those very Cubans whose

presence in Angola so irritates everyone, arouse a degree of political exuberance the likes of which one experiences when the North clashes with the South on the rugby field.

But should the joy of seeing the Yanks take after the Cubans be so unqualified? Will it always just be the Cubans and other people responsible for the "total outrage" who end up at the wrong end of the marines' rifle barrel?

Beginning before the turn of the century, the marines have intervened several hundred times in territories outside the United States--and not always with very happy results for international politics.

Is it not possible that those marines that we are now cheering might some day march into Windhoek to settle the South-West Africa problem "once and for all"?

This might sound like a rather academic hypothesis, but is it not possible that, if a settlement simply cannot be worked out, a few countries will decide to let the marines settle things once and for all in the former German colony?

If this might seem far-fetched to some, it might be added that it will take a very brave supreme command in Pretoria to decide to offer armed resistance to the United States, if it comes to that.

We will not be able to afford to offer too hard a resistance.

The Americans might simply turn up in Windhoek as uninvited guests, without firing a single shot.

And what if South Africa's internal problems now start to become a really serious international concern? Might not a future American president, claiming the support of virtually the entire international community, come here to "sort things out" once and for all?

Our world politics has undergone sweeping changes since the Second World War--except that the great powers still will intervene in another country whenever they think that it will serve their own interests.

Of course, this tendency is curbed by "natural" checks--above all on Washington. The marines, for example, have not been sent to Nicaragua because this would cause an immediate counter reaction in Moscow.

And not a single marine would dare set foot across the Afghan border--not when he would be staring down the gunbarrels of 100,000 Russian soldiers.

But South-West Africa and South Africa--like Grenada--would be relatively safe places for Washington to intervene directly.

Not a single country, large or small, would rush to the aid of South Africa. And if it resulted in an emergency session of the UN Security Council, it

would be merely because some countries of the Third World thought that the Soviet Union might have done the job.

But it has always been part of the political game of chess for big powers with global interests to feel compelled at times to intervene militarily to promote their own and the general good.

And it certainly was in the American and the general western interest for Washington to wipe out the Cubans on Grenada.

But it happens that smaller countries like ours may get the uneasy feeling that America might decide that it can no longer tolerate the red tape against McIntjeskop.

What happens then?

As things are now, America has a "constructive interest" in us, and our authorities in Pretoria are under considerable pressure--relieved intermittently by encouraging pats on the back--to make reforms.

The reforms have to be geared to an ultimate black majority government, one which Washington believes can be friendly to the West if the reforms are made in time.

Later historians will someday judge the uproar in Angola against the background of the aggressions and interventions of Washington and Moscow.

Shouldn't Washington have been in a stronger position to intervene in South-West Africa if their support had materialized, support everyone was hoping for in the mid-1970s with the South African invasion of Angola?

Piles of interesting reading material are waiting for the future historians to whom secret government documents are to be made available--after a 50-year waiting period required by law.

Just wouldn't many people give now to be able to read the secret correspondence between Washington and Pretoria?

The irony of the matter remains that American intervention in countries that are extremely anti-Western can only be welcomed. The people who gained a political hold on Grenada are the same people who call the tunes for the government in Luanda.

It is because life is lived side by side with such ironies that our world is such a difficult place to understand.

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REF: 3401/15



INTEGRATED HOUSING CONTROVERSY IN MAYFAIR

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] Opinions may differ on the timing and the sharp language of the ministerial declaration this week concerning mixed housing in the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair. This newspaper continues to support the view that those who speak on behalf of the state--whether ministers or bureaucrats--must be guarded in their use of language. One wrong word or misplaced accent can completely cloud the thorny issue of race relations.

But we must also say that the general reaction to the statement of the ministers in question is characterized more by emotional outburst than by knowledge of the facts.

By far the most important fact about the problems in Mayfair is that friction arose there as a result of mixed housing. To maintain that the non-whites have no alternative, does not explain the entire background of the problem in Mayfair either.

First, it is not the state's fault that many people are not able to obtain housing. For years the Department of Community Development has been doing everything in its power with its limited funds to establish an acceptable and orderly pattern of residence in this area. But many families have deliberately and knowingly violated the law and moved in among whites.

This is the historical background of the Mayfair problem.

Moreover, it is and remains the policy of the National Party that segregated neighborhoods must be maintained for the simple reason that it avoids tensions. Mr Kotze pointed this out in his statement. Those who claim that the National Party is intent on perpetuating the policy of separation should take note of this.

To keep a straight course on this question requires political fortitude. The blacks and Asians have to realize this as well. The proposal for the new constitution makes no provision for unregulated mixed housing.



## PREDICTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Thinus Prinsloo: "South Africa to Follow Brazil"]

[Text] It is predicted that South Africa will possess the traits of a Third-World country toward the year 2000 and resemble countries like Zimbabwe or Angola, more or less as Brazil does now.

The country will produce enough food for its people, but makeshift camps and cheap houses will be a common sight in and around cities and villages.

Black population groups will acquire some control in the central government after 1990. The constitution will be quite different toward the end of the century, and the Dutch Reformed Church will thoroughly revise its position on racial questions within 10 years.

These are the predictions of Dr Philip Spies, head of the department of future studies at the University of Stellenbosch, made in an article to be published later. Four possibilities for the future are discussed.

### Tension

One of the scenarios describes how things will be under a far-right administration. The country will be plunged into chaos. Ultraconservatism will ignore the demographic, economic, social, and political realities.

It will increase domestic tension and further harm South Africa's position abroad. It will eventually bring about the destruction of the economy through boycotts and strikes.

By the end of the century, then, South Africa will probably be Marxist and have to import food. Large makeshift camps, wide-spread unemployment and violence round out the picture.

Dr Spies concludes, however, that it is highly unlikely that the country will follow this course. Even a conservative government will have to be flexible.

## Prudence

Present political developments show that interactivism will become a predominant political theme in the coming decades. Although the White conservative movement can claim political influence, it is not likely that it will become a prevailing political power.

It is assumed that sufficient goodwill among the non-white communities will exist to support an evolutionary political power base. Racial matters will have to be managed with extreme prudence because of the prolonged build up of social tension within the communities.

Dr Spies predicts that in the coming decades rebellion and violence will be more the rule than the exception. It will be opposed by a growing military and security establishment.

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STATISTICS ON GOODS AND SERVICES IN BLACK STATES

Johannesburg SAKE RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Flip Meyer: "Demand At 10 Percent in Black States"]

[Text] Just short of 90 percent of the demand for goods and services in South Africa is concentrated in the four provinces, whereas only 10.1 percent stems from the 10 dependent and independent national states.

Kwa Zulu is the national state where the demand for goods and services is highest: 3.4 percent. Transkei is second with 2.3 percent. The weakest among them are Qwa Qwa with 0.1 percent, Kangwane with 0.1 percent, Kwa Ndebele with 0.2 percent, and Venda with 0.3 percent.

Prof Piet Nell, director of the Office for Market Research at Unisa, stated these figures Friday in Pretoria on issuing that office's annual report.

Research conducted by the office shows that 46 percent of the demand for consumer goods and services is centered in Transvaal, followed by Cape of Good Hope with 24.7 percent, Natal with 12.8 percent, and the Orange Free State with 6.4 percent.

The prosperity of the various population groups in the several areas is measured by the office by means of an income index.

It shows that the average per-capita income for whites in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand Vereeniging industrial area] area is 9 percent higher than the average for all whites in South Africa.

It also indicates that whites in West Cape of Good Hope are 8 percent below the average, whereas whites in East Transvaal earn least: 14 percent below the average. Blacks in West Cape of Good Hope had by far the highest per-capita income within their population group with a figure of 238 in the income index.

The statistic for blacks in North Transvaal is the lowest: 48--only a fifth of that of the blacks in West Cape of Good Hope.

## Insurance

Blacks in the Orange Free State have the least insurance (61). Asians in Natal have the least (89). The average for each population group is placed at 100.

The annual report also states that blacks in the Johannesburg area spend more on insurance and health funds. In 1970, their total expenditures for this purpose amounted to only 0.5 percent of the total spent on consumer goods and services. In 1980, this figure climbed to 3.0 percent.

Blacks in the Capetown Peninsula and Indians in Durban spent more than 3 percent on insurance and health funds in 1970. In 1980, the figures rose to 6.4 and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Contributions to pensions by blacks in Johannesburg totaled 500,000 rands in 1970, as measured in 1980 monetary values. In 1980, this grew to 15 million rands.

But the most striking aspect of the office's research in this area is that blacks in 1970 spent only 1.8 million rands--adjusted to 1980 values--on life insurance. In 1980, this amount rose to 13.7 million rands.

In the case of the Indians, medical insurance registered the sharpest increase, rising from 0.7 million in 1970 to 9.1 million rands in 1980.

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MUGABE URGES BLACK BUSINESSMEN TO VENTURE INTO INDUSTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday urged black businessmen to venture into industry and the manufacturing sector and not to confine themselves to running butcheries and grocery shops.

Cde Mugabe, who was addressing a meeting attended by black businessmen at Parliament Buildings, Harare, said that not all their problems needed to be solved through the allocation of foreign currency.

"Not many of you are in industry, why do you not try it?" He told the meeting attended by nearly 50 representatives of businessmen in the country.

He said that although the Government was committed to socialism it wanted them to be successful.

He said the national transitional development plan envisaged the transformation of the Zimbabwean society to socialism through a \$6 billion investment programme with 59 percent of this coming from the Government and 40 percent from the private sector.

"This means there will be partnership between the Government and capitalism."

The meeting was convened at the request of the Prime Minister and was to give him a chance of hear some of the problems the businessmen faced and at the same time spell out the Government's position. A follow-up meeting is expected in January.

Cde Mugabe told the businessmen that what the Government required of them was that they should have the same objectives and "that we should move in the same direction".

Some outside companies had decided to invest very little in Zimbabwe because they claimed they were not certain of the true position of the Government. The Government had to assure them that it had no intention of taking over anyone's business.



The Government had the following objectives, which did not involve nationalisation:

--Establish State enterprises or co-operatives.

--Invest or take up ownership in established companies through negotiations.

--Promote workers through workers' committees so that they knew that no business could progress without a disciplined workforce.

But he also told them that their members were known to want to make profits quickly through overcharging and that people in high-density areas were forced to do their shopping in the city centre where prices were reasonable.

#### Agriculture

Urging the businessmen to venture into agriculture, the Prime Minister said the Government was considering providing bulls to people in rural areas to improve their herd.

The idea, had already been discussed with the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

The businessmen urged the Government to grant title deeds in the high-density suburbs and new growth points so that black businessmen could be more creditworthy.

They wanted to see price-control measures affecting wholesalers introduced and financial institutions encouraged to give more backing to black businesses.

They wanted proper procedures on sales tax explained to their members and suggested that workshops could be organised.

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## PRIVATE SCHOOLS WARNED AGAINST RACISM, HIGH FEES

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Text]

All private schools in Zimbabwe must have at least 60 per cent black pupils and no school will be allowed to charge more than \$500 a pupil a term including boarding, tuition and other fees from January next year.

Announcing the new measures at a Press conference in Harare yesterday afternoon, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said the Government was concerned at what appeared to be blatant racism clothed in economic robes.

"This racism manifests itself in low ratios of black pupils in these schools as compared to whites and the exorbitant fees which only a few black parents can afford. Some of the schools for example charge over \$500 a term."

Dr Mutumbuka said the Government was determined to ensure that the schools were open to all pupils who could pay, was not valid as only a few blacks could afford the exorbitant fees.

All vacant teaching posts would be filled by black teachers until these constituted more than 60 percent of the teaching staff. This would ensure that the black majority at these schools would find a common identity with the staff, he said.

"If any school has problems in finding non-white teachers, my ministry will be ready to assist in recruitment."

These measures were also spelt out to the representatives of all except two of the independent schools in the country at a meeting with the minister yesterday morning.

The Government's policy on education is that of non-racism.

"Since it has become abundantly clear from enrolment figures and fee structures that independent schools have become and are becoming enclaves of white racism, the Government is laying down policy guidelines to stop and reverse this racial trend."

It was very obvious now, to the Government that since it abolished communal schools, the private schools had become enclaves of white racism.

The Government was determined to ensure that the schools were open to all pupils who could pay, was not valid as only a few blacks could afford the exorbitant fees.

of that country's schools and have them concentrated on serving less than 3 percent of our population - and this happens to be white.

## Economics

"We all know that the economic politics of the colonial era favoured the whites and thus, by charging exorbitant fees, these private schools effectively keep out the black pupils," the minister said.

He stressed that the same argument that private schools were open to all pupils who could pay was not valid as only a few blacks could afford the exorbitant fees.

The shock measure for the private schools comes two weeks after the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, warned at a rally at Dendenyore in Wedza that some church and private schools risked closure before next year unless they stopped raising fees as a way of restricting the number of black pupils.

Cde Mugabe said that the Government was looking into the structure of secondary school fees with a view to preventing private institutions from using a strategy designed to create an elitist and divided society.

Legislation, the Prime Minister warned, was being prepared and no private school would be allowed to operate in Zimbabwe unless it had more black pupils than those of other races.

Yesterday, Cde Mutumbuka said the Government had given the private schools more than three years to conform to its policies and that it would allow no more time.

"When we introduced free tuition at primary level, the idea was to permit all our children to attend the same schools so that they could learn together, play together, grow up together and forge a national identity to reflect on the same playing fields," he said.

Zimbabweans had had to pay with their lives and other resources to destroy racism and elitism in this country and it would be a betrayal of fundamental Government policy and principles if it allowed "this blatant racism to continue unchecked in our education system".

It would also be equally naive, the minister emphasised, for anyone to think that the Government would stand idly by when seeds of division were being planted among its people.

When the Government introduced free tuition, the move was met with a certain amount of opposition and this was attributed to snobbery and the disinclination of certain parents to allow their children to mix with children of parents in less fortunate circumstances.

And when the Government left the private schools intact after amending the Education Act, it was out of the belief that these schools were its allies in racial integration. The same schools had fought hard

for integration during the Rhodesian Front era.

There were three exceptions at the secondary school level, which had more than 80 per cent black children and these were Martindale, Nagle House and St John's.

"But existing private schools froze in their tracks and in many cases, back-pedalled. They either did not increase the proportion of blacks in their schools, or they reduced this to below the 1966 level."

"The rest show a very sad picture indeed. Since independence there has been a frantic rush by white parents to open private schools even in areas where existing Government schools are not fully enrolled.

"Let me make it quite clear that there is nothing wrong with private schools. Actually over 90 percent of our educational institutions are private. But what is objectionable about these private schools is their racism and elitism," he said.

There are 29 private schools in the country and four of these have been built since independence. The minister made it quite clear yesterday that those private schools that do not adhere to the new measures would not be allowed to open next year.

"I have no problem in policing this system because we have studied each school in great detail. The \$500 a term is the top ceiling and is based on what happens in Government schools. The Dominican Convent charges \$260 a term, why should another school charge \$500?"

He hoped that no school would opt for a direct confrontation with the Government "because they will not win".

## MINE WORKERS NOT PAID FOR FIVE MONTHS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] ABOUT 115 mine workers at Sydkom Mine in Filabusi have gone for about five months without being paid. But the owner of the mine, Mr John Hulley, hopes prospects will soon look up for him and the workers.

Sydkom mine produces scheelite which is used in making tungsten for hardening steel.

A foreman at Sydkom, Cde Tito Sibanda, who has been at the mine for the past 15 years, said he had been paid only \$15 in the past four months.

"I have to struggle to raise money and food for my family. However, Mr Hulley has given us mealmeal and vegetables whenever he could," said Cde Sibanda.

Asked why he continued working when he was getting nothing for his services, Cde Sibanda said: "We keep on hoping things will change for the better. There is nowhere one can go in this drought. But there is no doubt we will demand payment for the time we worked."

The same sentiments were echoed by the Sydkom workers' committee chairman, Cde Nchemia Gama.

"I have not been paid for a little over four months. But when things improve, like they seem to be doing now, I expect to be paid for those four months.

"Mr Hulley has helped us whenever he could otherwise we have gone without pay and he has told us that what comes from the mine is going into paying off debts."

On Thursday, a representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the Sydkom Mine management and the workers' committee were locked in discussions that resulted in several issues being resolved.

One of these was the agreement that the workers would now be paid on a weekly basis on condition that they produced [words indistinct] of sheelite a week.

And what a morale booster this was. Having got wind of the idea in advance, the workers produced 30 bags within eight days.

Mr. Hulley said he had failed to pay his workers because of a slump in production.

"I have involved myself in too many projects in Filabusi hoping to help develop the area but that has affected me badly," Said Mr Hulley.

The mine, under John Hulley (Pvt) Limited was put into provisional liquidation on Wednesday and the order was announced in a newspaper notice on Friday. Mr Hulley said this would give him breathing space in which he would reorganize himself.

Mine adviser Mr William Ross is optimistic about Sydkom's future: "I do not see why things should not improve. The future is promising; last week we produced 1.5 tonnes of sheelite.

"Let there be no doubt as to the position of management, there is intent to pay the workers and they will get their back pay when the situation improves" he said.

"We hit a bad patch in December and things have been very bad for the past 10 months, he said. "At one time I was the major producer of scheelite in the country and now I am the only one left.

Mr Hulley said he had invested \$132 000 at Conslip Mine and that output had brought \$32,000 forcing him to close down the mine. He is also the former owner of Castle Arms Hotel in Bulawayo and the Why Not Hotel in Esigodini.

Mr Hulley said: "Things at the moment are promising. I am appealing to Government and my creditors to give me the best help they can so as to keep the only sheelite mine in the country going.

A report issued by an overseas country that sent experts to conduct a study of scheelite potential in the country picks on Sydkom as a promising prospect. And through a new process of recovery, Mr Hulley predicts his mine will expand tremendously in the next few months.

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